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cum ferè in ea fuerim opinione, illam vel nunquam, ut plernique factum fuit, vel tam cito non reddituram, ad locum illum haud saepius oculos direxi; nec fieri id quidem poterat, cum hac hyeme, nocturno tempore, circa & infra Horizontem Caput Cygni perpetuo hæserit. Certus interim sum, ad mensem Decemb. Januar. imo Februarii haud conspicuam fuisse. Etenim post 14. Octobris, quo videri desit, memini me eam saepius quæsiisse eo in loco, sed nusquam apparuisse. Idcirco quantum colligere datur, vix ante initium Martij, quin, sine dubio, adhuc tardius iterum prodiit. Pridie eam à reliquis quibusdam Fixis sum dimensus. Distat à Cauda Cygni, 20 gr. 55'. 20"; ab ancone Alæ superioris Cygni, 17 gr. 47'. 50"; à Capite vero Serpentarii, 34 gr. 19'. 40"; sic ut eodem planè loco adhuc persistat, ubi antea fuerat.

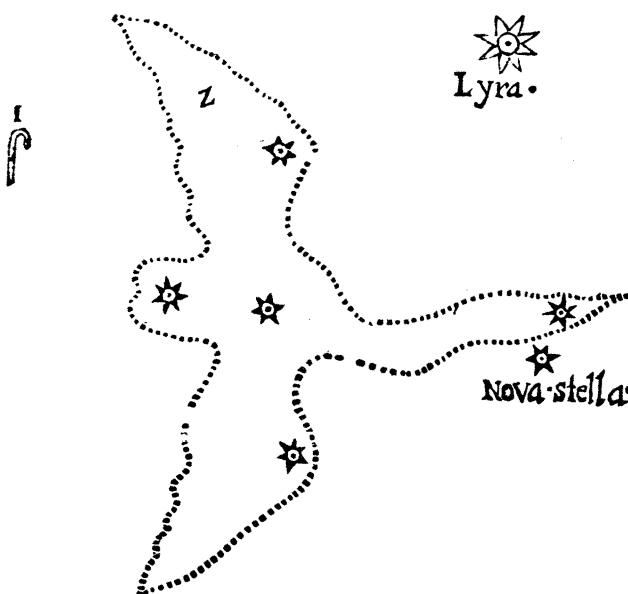
De reliquo, mihi persuadeo, cum semel, & quidem intra adeo breve temporis spatum redierit, illam saepius fore invisibilem rursusq; conspicuam, cum incremento & decremente illius, que in Collo Ceti est, adinstar. Proinde opera pretium fuerit, cum Philosophiae plurimum intersit scire. An dentur evidentes ejusmodi alterationes in Cælo plures, ut diligentius imposterum ad eam attendamus; possitne certa quædam Hypothesis de ejus occasu & ortu, decremento item & incremento, à nobis excogitari? Et an singulis annis, ut Stella in Collo Ceti, sub aspectum veniat? An certo anni & omni tempore sub aspectum veniat, pari ratione; an vero cum retardatione vel anticipacione aliqua certa? Et denique, an semper æquali magnitudine, simili colore & lumine prodeat, permaneatque? Ego, dante Deo, meam operam bac in parte pollicor; reliqui Uraniae cultores quin idem facturi sint, nullus dubito.

Another Accompt of the same Subject, Englighed out of the French Journal des Scavans, printed at Paris the 22nd of June 1671.

The New Star, which Don Anthelme, a Carthusian of Dyon, hath lately discover'd *, is one of the rarest Appearances observed this good while. As this person contemplated the Heavens at night, June 20th of the last year, desirous to discover that admirable Star, which hath appear'd and disappear'd twice since the beginning of this Century in the Constellation of

* See Numb. 65. p. 2092.
Where the time mentioned
of the first discovery of this
Star, differs from that of
the relation of this journal,
and is doubtless hence
to be corrected.

the *Swan**; he perceived near the same Constellation a Star of the *Third Magnitude*, which he had never yet observed. He presently signified it to the Company which assemblmeth in the Library of the King: And divers of that Assembly having beheld the Heavens about the end of June and the beginning of July, took notice, that there was indeed about the *Beak* of the *Swan* a *New Star* of the *third magnitude*, not to be met with in any Catalogue of Astronomers, although many other neighbouring Stars, that are much smaller, be exactly marked by them. It was situate as appears in the following figure*. * See Fig. 2.



The Obliquity of the *Ecliptick* supposed to be $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, the *Longitude* of this Star, according to the Observation of Mr. Picard, was $1^{\circ} 55'$. of *Aquarius*.

The right Ascension $293.33.$

The Boreal Latitude $47.28.$

And the Declination $26.33.$

It came to the *Meridian* after the Star in the Beak of the *Swan* $16^{\circ}.44''$:

And before the *lucid Star* of the *Eagle* $0.27.$

It was distant from the great Star of the Constellation of *Lyra* $18^{\circ}.39.40.$

From the *Beak* of the *Swan* $3.47.30.$

And from the *Tail* of the *Swan* $20.54.30.$

H h h

But

But that which is further remarkable, is, that in the beginning of July * this Star was observed to decrease. In the * Compare Numb. 66. p. 2028. night of July 3d, it appear'd yet of the *Third magnitude*, but her Light was sensibly fainter. In the night of the 11th of the same month, she scarce appear'd of the *Fourth magnitude*. In the night of August 10th, she was but of the *Fifth*. And she hath ever since decreased still, so that at last she became so small that she was seen no more.

And so she hath remained for six months without shewing her self, and we could not discover her again till the night of March 17th last, when *Don Anthelme* spied her in the very same place, where she was the year before, and found, that she was of the *Fourth magnitude*.

The Assembly that meets in the Kings Library, having notice thereof, several of them did observe this Star in the night of the 2d of April last, finding her in the self same place where they had seen her the precedent year. The 3d of the same month M. *Cassini* found her greater than the two Stars of the *Third magnitude* that are below in the Constellation of *Lyra*, but a little smaller than that in the Beak of *Cygnus*.

The 4th of the same month, she appear'd to him almost as great and much more radiant than that of the Beak of the *Swan*.

The 9th of the same, he found her a little diminish't; and almost equal to the greatest of the two Stars that are below in *Lyra*.

The 12th, she was equal to the least of these two Stars.

The 15th, he perceived that she encreased, and he found her equal, the second time, to the greatest of these two Stars.

From the 16th unto the 27th, she appear'd of different magnitudes, being sometimes equal to the biggest of these two Stars, sometimes equal to the least, and now and then between both.

But the 27th and 28th, she was become as big as the Star in the *Swan's beak*: The 30th, she appear'd a little clearer. And the first six days in May, she was greater.

The 15th of May she was seen smaller than the same Star. The 16th, she was in bigness between the two Stars that are below in *Lyra*: And ever since she hath still diminished.

Thus this Star hath been twice in her greatest splendour, first on the 1st of April; and the second time, in the beginning of May: Which we read not to have ever happen'd to any other Star.

As far as can be judged from the few Observations made of this Star, 'tis likely she is returning about *Ten* months unto the same appearance; whereas that in the *Whale's Neck* maketh its revolution in *Eleven* months. As for the Star in the *Swans Breast*, we have as yet no certain knowledge of the period of her revolution; yet

yet one may assure, that she taketh no less than *Fourteen years* to finish it.

The Discoveries, that have been made in the Heavens this last age, do evince, that Changes are not so rare there, as formerly was believed. If that was true, what *Pliny* saith, that *Hipparchus*, on the occasion of a New Star he perceived, made an Enumeration of all those which appear'd at that time, there would not be any one Constellation, in which some change were not found since that time, in regard there are few, wherein there be not found more Stars now than that Astronomer hath noted in them.

But as the little assurance we have of the exactness of *Hipparchus* his Catalogue giveth us cause to believe, that many Stars, which were not in that Catalogue, were yet in the Heavens; so we may well grant, that some of those, that have been observed since, have not appear'd always. For, not to speak of the Stars, that have been seen in the Constellation of *Cassiopea*, in the Neck of the *Whale*, in the Breast of the *Swan*, and in *Serpentarius*; Monsieur *Cassini* hath discover'd many other little ones*, which may very well be presumed to be New. For example, he hath observ'd one of the *Fourth magnitude*, and two of the *Fifth* in *Cassiopea*, where 'tis certain they were not seen before, many

* Compare those, discovered by M. Hevelius, in Numb. 65 p. 2091.

Astronomers having exactly reckon'd up the very smallest Stars of that Constellation, and yet not one of them mention'd those three. He hath discover'd Two others, towards the Beginning of the Constellation of *Eridanus*, where we were sure they were not yet about the end of the Year 1664, considering that this place of the Heavens, vvhile passed the then appearing Comet, was diligently beheld by many, who perceived divers other small Stars, without observing those two. The same hath also observed, towards the Arctick Pole Four of the Fifth or Sixth magnitude, which Astronomers, that always have their Eyes upon that place, vwould not have failed to note, if they had there appear'd before.

Nor are we to wonder at it, that we see now more Stars in the Heavens than there appear'd formerly, seeing there appear'd those formerly, vvhich are seen no more now. For M. *Cassini* hath observ'd, that the Star, vvhich *Bayerus* puts near that vvhich he marketh in the Figure of *Ursa minor*, appears no more; that that, which is marked A in the Figure of *Andromeda*, is also disappear'd; that in lieu of that, vvhich is marked v, at the knee of the same figure, there are two others more Nordward; and that that, vvhich is noted ξ , is very much diminisht. The Star, vvhich *Tycho* placeth at the extremity of *Andromeda's Chain*, and calls it of the *Fourth magnitude*, is now so small that one can scarce see it: And that vvhich is in his Catalogue the 20th of the Constellation of *Pisces*, is now no more seen; unless you will say, that it is gone down lower than four

degrees, to the place marked o in the Figure of Bayerus *.

* We cannot omit taking notice here of what was communicated to the R. Society, about the same subject, in a Letter of April 30. 1670. by Signor Montanari, the Learn'd Professor of the Mathematicks in Bononia, in these words: *Multa possem certè nova de Cælo Vobis tradere, quæ à multis annis obseruo, atque Firmamento meo Instabili exornando ac propediem evulgando suppeditavero; sed unum, quod ceteris admirabilius est, proferam. Desunt in Cælo dua Stellæ secundæ Magnitudinis in Puppi Navis ejus uestræ, Bayero & r, prope Canem majorem, à me & aliis, occasione præsertim Cometa A. 1664. observata & recognita. Earum Disparitionem cui Anno debeam, non novi; hoc indubium, quod à die 10. April. 1668. ne vestigium quidem illarum adesse amplius observo; ceteris circa eas, etiam quarta & quinta magnitudinis, immotis. Plura de aliarum stellarum mutationibus, plus quam centenis, ac non tanti ponderis annotavi, &c.*

Nevv ones: And it is very probable, that 'tis also vvith most Stars, as vvith that in the Neck of the Whale, vvhich vvas not observed at first, but vwhen it vvas already of the third magnitude; although it hath been since found, that it is not really so great vwhen it begins to appear, but that, being very small in the beginning, it increaseth insensibly untill it come to that greatness.

However, these Phenomena deserve always to be carefully observed by all Astronomers.

An Answer of Dr. Wallis to Mr. Hobbes's Rosetum Geometricum in a Letter to a friend in London, dated July 16. 1671.

Clarissime vir,

Derlegi Hobbij five Rosetum, five Fimetum, (nam utrumque olet;) in quo antiquum obtinet: Mirumque est, ut nec sibi in animum inducere posset, nec ab amicis suaderi, ne sic delirando persistat se contemptui exponere. Notata quadam hæc tibi mitto: non quasi metuerim, te talibus ratiociniis seduci posse, sed ut tu, aliquique, quibuscum hac forte communicaveris, sine anxia consideratione denuo instituenda, statim videatis ubi potissimum peccatur.

Primæ Propositionis, five Problematis, constructio (ut ut in re facilis) falsa est. Rectam extremâ & mediâ ratione secare; docuerat Euclides, & demonstraverat, prop 30. El. 6. (cui & aliis haec tenus consenserunt.) Secundum quem, postâ rectâ secundâ 1R, erit majus segmentum $\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} R$; adeoque segmentum

But vve are not therefore presently to say, that the Stars, that have been lately discover'd, were not in the Heavens before, although they vvere not seen there. For, as vve now knowv, that there are Stars, vvhich appear and disappear from time to time, so we have cause to suspect, that most of the Stars, that vvere not seen formerly, or that are seen no more novv, or are found diminish't, are of the same nature vvith the Star in the *Whal's Neck*, and do not cease to be in the Heavens, though they there appear not.

It is also possible, that these New Stars not only vvere in the Heavens, but even appear'd there before they vvere taken notice of as